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Students of Bryn Mawr College

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THE COLLEGE NEWS

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VOL. XXV, No. 15

BRYN MAWR AND WAYNE, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1939

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League Meeting Probes Phases of Social Work

Growth of Volunteer Work Described by Miss Newbold

RECREATION NEEDED FOR MAIDS, BLIND

Goodhart, March 4. — The Bryn Mawr League sponsored an afternoon conference to give people interested in various branches of the League's work a chance to discuss some of their problems with authorities on social work.

The conference opened with a short talk in the music room by Florence Newbold on volunteer work. After this, the group broke up into smaller units for the discussion of more specific problems. One group was concerned with adult education, another with recreation and the third with the Blind School.

Miss Newbold talked about the need for volunteer workers in the present system of social work and gave a brief history of how social work grew. The first social legislation was the Elizabethan Poor Laws which were passed in 1601. Social work on an organized scale began in the U. S. in New York City in 1877 when the School of Social Work was founded. This was entirely volunteer aid, more or less on the Lady Bountiful idea. The professional then came into the field, attempting to root out that idea and the volunteer was looked on as a nuisance. Now the volunteer and the professional are in harmony, each recognizing the value and place of the other in the scheme.

The volunteer must have something to offer, must be willing to accept supervision, willing to try new things and, most important of all, must be dependable. The volunteer is the interpreter of the social agency to the community and vice-versa.

The group which was interested in adult education listened to Peggy Wood describe methods in which workers' education has been carried out. She declared that this education should be more active than passive—discussion rather than classes—and that students should help workers in constructively solving their problems.

Miss Howe discussed the changed conditions of the maids on campus. There has been improvement in their wages and housing. Since the negro race has never had much leisure time and now has more, it is important that they be taught how to use their time. Plays, singing and classes are

Continued on Page Five

Students To Benefit By Hospital Insurance

Faculty Committee Views Plan Which Will Include Services Of Staff Surgeon

A faculty committee has been investigating various plans of hospital insurance which can be used by the students next year. The Associated Hospital Service Plan of Philadelphia was considered for the college and the faculty have already joined the group. However, since this plan does not include the services of a surgeon during sickness, it has been rejected as unsuitable for the students' purposes.

Mrs. Manning feels that most benefit would be derived from the insurance in the case of appendicitis, and therefore it is profitable to adopt a plan which would provide for the services of a surgeon. These benefits are found only in a hospital insurance plan which originated in Boston and which is being successfully used at Vassar. The annual premium of \$15 is slightly higher than that of the Associated Service Hospital Plan, but the services include medical attention from a staff surgeon of the hospital as well as hospital expenses. The patient is entitled to a semi-private room in one of the recognized hospitals of the association or is allowed a certain percentage of the rate on a private room. The insurance can be transferred to apply to hospitals throughout the country, although the students will join the group in Bryn Mawr.

The faculty committee had hoped to arrange for the students to use the hospital insurance by the second semester, but in trying to find the most suitable plan there have been a number of delays. The plan which decides to adopt will be presented before May, however, so that it can be used in 1939-40.

A. S. U. Urges Support For Social Legislation

Student Body Asked to Endorse Human Rights Roll Call

(Specially contributed by E. Dimock, '41.)

The A. S. U. is launching Thursday the Human Rights-Roll Call asking for broad student and faculty support for a legislative conference to be held next December. The A. S. U. does not intend to sponsor such a conference alone, but is urging other student groups to join with it in the actual preparation. The objective of this conference is the formation of concrete proposals for liberal social

Continued on Page Six

Early Editions of 'News' Oppose Limited Cuts, Support Suffrage, "Beauless Club"

The College News originated in 1914, primarily, we suspect, in order to join in the war over cuts which was then being waged. The day when the faculty were addressed as "austere," by the Philistine is now past; instead, they are sharply reprimanded by the News because they refuse to state their reasons for supposing that cutting should not be left to the mature discretion of the student. The News holds editorially that undergraduates want to study and that when education becomes subject to compulsion it has lost its purpose. The faculty, however, remained adamant and cuts were limited.

A sidelight on the fray comes a few weeks later. A letter from a student to the News warns undergraduates to attend chapel regularly, for if they do not, the faculty will make a rule about it.

Reflections from the war came to the News almost weekly, in the form of lectures by eminent scholars such as George Macaulay Trevelyan, and also letters—in both French and English—from alumnae and others. By

1916 students were themselves active in organizing Red Cross units, knitting socks and collecting money. The question of "preparedness courses" came up, and after much deliberation, the faculty decided that, among others, "a course in farming" which Dr. Gray has offered to give, would be acceptable as a substitute for a regular course.

After the war, political feeling still ran high. The "Hoover Club" in 1920 had 85 members. The elections of 1920 gave rise to a Four Party Rally, at which Dr. Fenwick, characterized by the News as "a hot Democrat," eulogized the League and Woodrow Wilson, while Dr. Crenshaw told students to vote for Eugene Debs.

An unrecurrent of feeling about the orals appears almost every spring and fall. In 1920, the News sadly reported that 66 per cent of those retaking the German oral failed. Several of the contestants were might-have-been graduates of the class of 1919.

Sports figure largely—in quality as well as quantity. We reproduce a

Continued on Page Four

COLLEGE CALENDAR

Saturday, March 11.—Riders to the Sea and A New School for Wives. Goodhart, 8.30.

Sunday, March 12.—Dr. Doro Levi will speak on Native Elements in Etruscan Art. Deanery, 4.30.

Monday, March 13.—Violin recital by Marjorie Edwards. Goodhart, 8.30.

Tuesday, March 14.—Current Events, Mr. Fenwick. Common Room, 7.30. Dance Recital by Miss Josephine Petts and her group. Gymnasium, 8.30.

Thursday, March 16.—Philosophy Club meeting. Common Room, 8.30.

Saturday, March 18.—French movie, Les Perles de la Couronne. Goodhart, 8 p. m.

Monday, March 20.—Judge Florence Allen will speak on The Constitution and Labor. Goodhart, 8.20.

Tuesday, March 21.—Current Events, Mr. Fenwick. Common Room, 7.30. Hampton Dance Group. Goodhart, 8.30.

Wednesday, March 22.—Judge Florence Allen will speak on Democracy and the Constitution. Goodhart, 8.20.

Players Club Plans Two One-Act Plays

Haverford Will Fill Male Parts In Modern Dramas by Synge and Kilpatrick

The cause of the Theatre Workshop will receive additional support next Saturday when the Players Club presents two one-act plays, *The New School for Wives* by John Kilpatrick, and *Riders to the Sea* by John Synge, under the direction of Eleanor Emery, '40, and Pennell Crosby, '41. Haverford is supplying male talent and Malcolm Smith, who should be familiar to those who saw him play Nicola in the Bryn Mawr and Haverford production of *Arms and the Man* earlier this year will have the leading juvenile role in the Kilpatrick play.

Sara Algood, a member of the Abbey Players, has indirectly contributed by making recordings under the supervision of Miss Henderson, of the part of Maurya in *Riders to the Sea*. These recordings are being used to inspire the Bryn Mawr production.

As in recent similar presentations, the scenery for the plays will be kept fairly simple with realistic properties and a box set. Vivi French, '42, who plays Catherine in the Irish play is learning how to manipulate the spinning wheel borrowed for this occasion from the Cottage Tea Room. To give the production added authenticity the choir will be used for keening.

MARJORIE EDWARDS, VIOLINIST, TO PERFORM FOR WORKSHOP FUND

On Monday evening, March 18, Marjorie Edwards, 16-year-old violin prodigy, will give a recital in Goodhart for the benefit of the Theatre Workshop. Miss Edwards is a Californian, and gave her first recital in San Francisco three years ago where she was enthusiastically received.

She became known in the East when her teacher, Kathleen Parlow, was brought to Pittsfield to take the First Violin Chair in the South Mountain Quartet. Miss Edwards' parents felt that it was so imperative that she continue with the same teacher that they moved East with her where her playing was the sensation of the Berkshire Music Festival.

At a subsequent recital at Town Hall in New York the talented young violinist was acclaimed by both audience and critics. The tour which she is now on is her first; her other performances on it have justified the words of Albert Spalding, who said of her, "I consider her unusually gifted. She shows qualities of heart and imagination in her playing, added to a remarkable facility."

Science Club Hears Talk On Descartes

Cartesian System Described in Relation to Later Math By Miss Lehr

Common Room, March 6.—Marguerite Lehr of the mathematics department discussed the historical significance of Descartes' *Essay on Geometry* at a meeting of the Science Club. Her presentation was, she said, of such notions as would occur to a mathematician working on the essay.

Miss Lehr showed how the minimum assumptions we have made in mathematics by the end of a year of algebra and geometry are different from the common basis in Descartes' time.

In trying to discern the importance of this work by examination of it alone, Miss Lehr stressed the necessity of distinguishing between the notations we assume today and the different meanings in use in 1637. Before Descartes' time, algebra and geometry were quite separate studies. Although negative numbers have been used to some extent, in terms of debt, in India six centuries previously, the influence of Greek mathematics and, possibly, the prevalent awkward forms of notation, postponed this treatment in Europe until the seventeenth century.

Descartes' explanation of his method, which is, Miss Lehr said, as good today as it ever was, proceeded as follows. You must first consider your problem as done and name all the lines that enter into the final construction. From this write down all possible relations among the parts. You must go through these relations in the order which seems logical until you find two ways of saying the same thing. This, says Descartes, will be called an equation.

Continued on Page Six

GALA DEANERY PARTY INCLUDES FIRE EATING AND SLEIGHT-OF-HAND

Deanery, March 1.—The evening of fun for faculty and students given by the Deanery Entertainment Committee began with a gala dinner, then passed through a stage of magic mixed with gate prizes of candy for the tickets with the lucky numbers and ended, more conventionally, with bridge. The magic consisted of sword swallowing and sleight-of-hand tricks while the dinner had most excellent food and the bridge, the usual four suits.

The two magicians were amazing. So that we might appreciate how great an art sword swallowing is, a short technical history was given telling how the art had begun with fire eating. The latter skill was handed down by word of mouth for generations until finally man so perfected the art that he could even swallow swords. One of the magicians then took some flaming Blue Sunoco and ate it with evident relish, advocating this particular brand of gas for any interested in trying the feat.

More remarkable yet, the other man swallowed a twenty-three-inch sword which probably sets a new mark in the history of this art. Part of the necessary training, said the performer, are stretching exercises and special diets so as to elongate the distance from the throat to the bottom of the stomach.

The next feat, a combination of numbers and sleight-of-hand work, was good but not good enough to escape detection by a group of eminent Bryn Mawr biologists. Besides this trick the magicians made red thimbles appear from nowhere onto their hands, cards turn up unexpectedly and ropes be cut off yet never be shortened. All was done by only a few gestures and one or two words in Pali. After these tricks the guests settled down to cards. No rumors of the magic being carried over to this field have been heard of, except the usual prejudicial opinions stated in the heat of the bridge struggle.

Fritz Kurzweil, Austrian Pianist, Appears Here

Varied Program Includes Selections From Bach To Prokofieff

Deanery, March 5.—Dr. Fritz Kurzweil, an Austrian pianist, gave an extremely interesting piano recital in the Deanery Sunday afternoon. Musical temperament and adequate technique combined to make the event a real treat, and all but overcame the disadvantage of a poor piano. He selected compositions from Bach to Prokofieff, which, while they did not attempt to depict the development of music, gave the listeners a profitable glimpse into various methods of composition.

Emphasis was on the shorter type. With the exception of the "Pavane" Sonata, the selections gave us quick but memorable impressions of the different composers. First an organ prelude, arranged by Busoni, presented Bach in a somber, majestic mood. It progressed slowly, giving the effect of compressing tremendous emotional powers into simple outlines.

Then came Beethoven's "Pavane," which, perhaps more than any other of his early works, shows the individuality which was to rise to epoch-making proportions. Dr. Kurzweil's interpretation did not shine in comparison with Mera Hess's recent performance of it here; although he did justice to its spirit one did not feel that he had made it his own. At times more moderate tempo would have been more satisfactory.

Next he played an Intermezzo by Max Reger, a composer not well known here, but greatly esteemed by the younger generation in Germany. The composition was full of sound of the impressionistic variety, yet closely woven in emotional content. The Brahms Intermezzo in E-flat major and Rhapsodie in the same key were beautiful in a more solid way. The Intermezzo suffered less from the piano than did the more vigorous Rhapsodie.

Both here and in the four Chopin compositions heard next the pianist

Continued on Page Five

Rents to be Raised In Language Houses

French, German Halls Considered Successful Experiment

Music Room, March 23.—In Chapel Mrs. Manning discussed the revised plans for residence in the French and German Houses. She feels that the houses have proved one of the most successful experiments ever made at Bryn Mawr, both from the standpoint of teaching the spoken language and that of actual enjoyment. The college feels, however, that residents should be chosen for a full year and that the tentative quality in regard to the holding of rooms be given up.

To make up the deficit in room rents and to pay for instruction, \$1,696 have been expended on the French House alone. To avoid the necessity of having the college budget bear this expense, it has been decided that every student shall be charged an extra 50 dollars. Mrs. Manning feels that it is only right that this deficit should be made up by those students who are benefiting by the extra instruction and attention; however, exceptions will perhaps be made in the case of certain students who cannot afford this.

The students favored for residence in the language houses are upper classmen, majors in either language, or those with special ability or need. Mrs. Manning urged that all applications be made as soon as possible with either Miss Gilman, Mr. Dietz, or Mrs. Manning so that the lists may be tentatively drawn up during the spring vacation.

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(Founded in 1914)

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Return to Opinion

A man who holds a strong opinion may be tolerant, willing to hear—and contest—a contrary opinion, or he may be intolerant, refusing to admit that there is or can be a contrary stand. We do not believe that the label of intolerance can fairly be applied to an opinion itself, but only to the holder, and then with extreme care.

The man who understands several conflicting opinions but supports none is sometimes considered the epitome of tolerance. The pure intellectual achievement of understanding both sides may be praiseworthy, but it is rather unproductive unless translated into an attempt to solve the conflict with a new, more inclusive, opinion.

Necessarily, any positive opinion emphasizes one phase of a problem at the expense of others, and therefore can be called one-sided. But only some ideal "absolute knowledge" can synthesize all facts, with perfect logic. We are very pessimistic about the possibility of such knowledge, and therefore believe that expression of all forcible, coherent, opinions should be urged and encouraged, not hindered by the shallow label of "partial"—and therefore, "intolerant"—which is apt to be set upon them because of a false identification of tolerance with impartiality. A dynamic and productive tolerance consists not of inability to hold any opinion, but of the ability to take a single, forceful stand and still allow opposition.

May Day Again

We are renewing the subject of Big May Day because a suggestion has been made which had not occurred to us before. We are undergraduates now, and as such we have the power and the right to say whether we want May Day next year. But we have no right to propose its abolition, which rests on the decision of a much larger group. Last week we asked three questions in preparation for an undergraduate poll, the first of which was: shall we abolish Big May Day entirely? Since it has been pointed out that we are not in a position to do this, we must change the question to: shall we have Big May Day in 1940? The problem of its abolition is insoluble as long as it lies partly in the hands of future undergraduates who may want it.

Our third question: shall we keep it, but make it less ambitious than it has been? somewhat obscures the issue. Our object in making May Day less ambitious would be to give ourselves more time for academic work and for the usual extra-curricular activities, which are swallowed up in May Day preparation. When we visualize a less ambitious May Day, we see fewer rehearsals and less intensive practice for dancing Sellinger's Round or breaking on the green. But we must realize that the perfection of the pageantry on the green rather than the plays that follow it, is Big May Day, and that simplification would merely involve less practice with correspondingly less perfection and less audience.

The reason that May Day must be perfect is one of the reasons for its being: its appeal to large numbers of outsiders and particularly to school children who may be inspired by it to the point of coming to Bryn Mawr. If it were simplified it would lose its outside appeal, and would turn into an oversized undergraduate entertainment which lacked the encouragement of a good audience. Under such circumstances it would be valueless except as an unusually ambitious way of rousing college spirit. If we have a Big May Day which fulfills its own purposes, we must resign ourselves to making it as finished as it has been in the past. On the other hand, we cannot conceive of a simpler mass undertaking which would meet the requirements of the anti-Big May Day, pro-spontaneity school. In eliminating the idea of a less ambitious Big May Day, we have attempted to reduce the problem to its simplest form. Does May Day justify the effort which is expended on it? The decision for 1940 depends on us.

In Philadelphia

Chestnut: Begins March 13.
Knickerbocker Holiday. The New York musical success with Walter

Huston.

Forrest: Begins March 13. D'Oyly Carte company. March 13, *Pirates of Penzance*. March 14, *The Mikado*. Erlanger: *The Importance of Being*

WIT'S END

DON JUAN

(Canto XVIII continued)

Juan arose one morn with tear in eye,
And sorrow furrowing his manly brow.

"The time haa come," he thought,
"to say goodbye.

I will be brave. I'll see Lem first,
but how

Can I restrain myself? I know I'll cry.

O Lemuel! O Lemuel Allow
Me who have followed thee through

warm and cool (oh, gee)
To sing thy praises in a final eulogy."

He searched him out upon the second floor.

(Down at the end beside the English sem.)

Sadly he passed full many an open door,

And looked at each to see it labelled "Lem,"

All vainly. But it wasn't long before
A full Shakespearean voice re-

marked, "Ahem,
My dear Don Juan, you look a twifle vague."

It was none other than the spwightly Spwagne.

"Now, Mr. Juan," he said, "what can I do

For you?" "I'm looking for Lem Liggett Munch,"

Said Juan. "Do you mean Pwofessor Chew?"

Well, I came back diwectly after lunch."

He eyed his watch. "Yes, it is just on two.

He's in the magazine woom weeding Punch.

You know, that's where he finds his perfect pearls"

Of wit. Oh, I must go and feed my squiwels.

I quite forgot. How hungry they will be."

He walked with Juan down the winding stair.

There in the magazine room just as he

Predicted, Lem was reading (in a chair)

The British essence of hilarity.

"Lem," said Don Juan, "I am in despair,

See! Father Time is semblance of a mower

Wields his two-handed engine at the door."

Alas, I'm quite unable to continue,
For harder e'en than this will be

for Juan
His partings inexpressible by innu-

Endo with Lavender and Miss Lago-on,

Miss Woodwind and Miss Gryphon,
with a genu-

Flection to peerless Parka. Ah, too soon,

Will Time, the thief of youth, with cruel emery

Rub Juan from the annals of their memory.

*Pronounced piwels.
(To be concluded)

Earnest. The Oscar Wilde comedy classic with Clifton Webb and Hope Williams.

Walnut: Spirochet. The Federal Theatre Project.

Suburban Movies

Anthony Wayne: Wednesday. *King of the Underworld* with Kay Francis and Humphrey Bogart.

Thursday. *The Storm* with Charles Bickford, Tom Brown. Friday and Saturday. *Charlie Chan in Honolulu* with Sidney Toler, Phyllis Brooks.

March of Time. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday. *Stand Up and Fight* with Robert Taylor and Wallace Beery.

Seville: Wednesday. *Banjo on My Knee*, Joel McCrea, Barbara Stanwyck. Thursday, Friday, Saturday. *Sweetheart*, with Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald.

Sunday and Monday. *Going Places*, Dick Powell, Anita Louise. Tuesday. *Devil's Island* with Boris Karloff.

Suburban: Wednesday and Thursday. *Smiling Along* with Gracie Fields. Friday and Saturday. *Charlie Chan in Honolulu* and *March of Time*. Sunday. *Arizona Wildcat* with Jane Withers. Monday. *Mr. Moto's Last Warning* with Peter Lorre.

Tuesday. *Disbarred* with Gail Patrick and Otto Kreuger.

News Editor Analyzes Big May Day of 1924

Advantages and Problems Seen to Be Same Then as Now

(The following editorial is reprinted from the News of May 15, 1924. It is of interest, as it appeared in the first issue after May Day.)

"Even the rain which tried so hard to make May Day impossible could not dampen our enthusiasm when the festival took place. With the memory of the whole glorious performance vivid in our minds we feel that May Day has been worth every minute of time and every ounce of energy we have given for its sake. Aside from the thrill of those two days when we carry ourselves and our audience back to an age when people created their own amusements—back to Elizabethan England, we are gainers in countless ways. Those who selected the casts and coached the plays have had an enviable training in the art of dramatics; those who acted have learned the graceful use of their bodies and an effective use of their voices; those who danced upon the Green have had exercise and a deal of fun. The dutiful persons who worked on costumes and properties should be able to answer any question of color, design, or execution. The business committee has had valuable experience in management and we have all learned to make paper flowers. May Day's great gift to us as undergraduates, however, is the spirit of unity born of an enterprise to which each student must contribute a part. Distinctions between the members of the four classes vanish before the wrath of a coach to whom priority of age makes no difference, or before the necessity of making a few more roses. Instead of having class plays, we have college plays, and everyone gains thereby.

"Now May Day has another great asset—one which is apt to come first in our thoughts, but which, we believe, should come last. And that is the question of money. This year, with a Student's Building and Music Department actually looming on the horizon, we were delighted to see flow in the dollars which will make them a consummation. But as more and more emphasis is placed on the financial side of May Day, and this tress is laid by means of widespread advertising and carefully planned publicity, so, we think, May Day loses oy becoming less of a pure joy and more of a commercial proposition. Sadly enough, the tendency is just this way. For as we spend time and money in preparation for May Day, we demand more witnesses.

"This cannot go on. That May Day takes time from other college activities, pre-eminently studies, is undeniable, but what of those are sacrificed at its altar seem almost unimportant compared to the fact that May Day is coming to be viewed by outsiders as a piece of clever advertising and a money-raising campaign. If we are to save the charming traditions which created May Day, which make it so delightful, something must be done. With the art of pageantry yearly growing more complicated, it becomes increasingly more difficult for us to create a May Day pageant and pay any attention to the other sides of college life. The growth of May Day—and it grows as any successful thing will grow—makes each of us more of a cog in a machine, with less share in the thing as a whole. Moreover it makes May Day less of a student affair and more the result of the work of other people interested in the college.

"We cannot give up May Day altogether. As we said at the beginning, it is far too educational and stimulating as well as artistically beautiful to cease to exist. But we can modify May Day in such a way that the present objectionable features will be removed. Surely, also, it is the present student generation which must consider such a possibility and make plans for the guidance of the classes who are to come.

"As our own contribution to such a plan we would make the following suggestions for a simplified May Day. Give only two or three plays, *Robin Hood*, of course, possibly also *St. George* and the *Midsummer Night's Dream*. By all means keep the Green, may make it larger, with several sets of country dancers and morris-men.

PUBLIC OPINION

To the Editor of the College News:

To have written the letter published in last week's News, H. M. H. must have been angry, and I am afraid that most of the answers she will get in and out of the News will only be calculated to make her more so. I think that any point of view that is the result of her strong feeling deserves some respect, certainly it deserves understanding.

H. M. H. objects to the fact that the *Lantern* and the *News* publish letters from the Young Communist League members of the student body, and to the fact that a meeting called by the A. S. U. (not the Young Communist League) was publicized on hall bulletin boards and front doors. The issue there is one of free speech, and she must know the arguments for and against as well as I do. One can only point out the fact that it is one of the fundamental tenets of our government, for which she seems to have very real feeling, and that the *Lantern* would publish an article by her or even by a member of the German-American Bund (provided they met its literary standards) as readily as it published Agnes Spencer's *The Communists and the United Front*. The *News* has printed H. M. H.'s letter as well as the Young Communists', and will continue to publish any it gets. Its letter section is open to all students. It would be worthless, otherwise, as an expression of campus opinion.

Two further examples that H. M. H. gives of what she calls open disloyalty to God and country are: (1) that the *Star Spangled Banner* has been twice burlesqued by a substantial group of people, and (2) that a lecturer in a required course has denied the existence of Christ. It strikes me that the first can certainly be condemned as a thoughtless and unmannerly manifestation of undergraduate dining-room humor, but hardly as anything more serious. For the second, leaving aside the question of free speech, I can understand that a professor's denial of the existence of Christ strikes one as childish and irrelevant to the course, but I do not see how it can seriously be regarded as anything more than a personal peculiarity.

The most striking thing about H. M. H.'s letter is that it does not sound like the work of a student, who should be interested in ideas, not afraid of them. The student's attitude is a luxury we have to give up fairly soon; certainly the relation of student to student is a thing we will not find outside of college. The stands we take are theoretical, they do not change our status within the college nor our relation to one another (unless on personal grounds). One aim in common is a tie, and the means we intend to use do not yet come between us, unless we deliberately choose to have it so. It is inevitable, as soon as you think in terms of systems, that you see the people in accordance with you only as they fit into your system. For H. M. H., a communist is a symbol, and, for one of her violence of feeling, an unforgivably vague one. It is too bad that H. M. H., in a place where the normal relationship is one of person with person, and the fundamental preoccupation one of ideas, has chosen to look upon many of us as the symbols of ideas she has only labeled, not investigated.

DEBORAH CALKINS, '40.

The Green dancing could be worked in with the athletic program as has been so skilfully done this year and with fewer plays there would be more opportunity for dancing rehearsals in the gymnasium. Those costumes which we now possess would be almost sufficient and any deficiencies could be readily supplied with the knowledge we have gained this May Day. Finally we would have absolutely no advertising. Tickets might be sold only by students and faculty to those of their friends who would care to come and would be just enough in price to cover the expenses of production. Any publicity which went out from the college—and it should be very little—would emphasize the fact that the festival was to be a small affair. Probably one day would suffice for its performance, and if it were Saturday of the first week in May, which seems advisable, consider-

Continued on Page Six

CURRENT EVENTS

(Gleaned from Mr. Fenwick)

Common Room, March 1.—The events in the United States were particularly encouraging to business and capital which have played a secondary role to labor in the program for national recovery for the last seven years. Harry Hopkins has been appointed as the Secretary of Commerce, and has announced a new policy: reform is to be secondary to recovery. The taxes which have been imposed on capital, and which have been responsible to a large extent for slowing down big business, must be lightened to give the business men new confidence.

"There has been a log-jam of private investment," said Mr. Fenwick. "The money and capital must come out of the bank and get into circulation." Harry Hopkins stated that democracy cannot long continue in the United States with ten million unemployed. Private business, through utilizing its stored up capital, can give these men employment.

Another cause for cheer on the part of industry is seen in the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the National Labor Relations Board vs. the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation. The Court declared in a five to two decision that "sit-down strikers" committed an illegal act of trespassing and therefore could not be reinstated by the N.L.R.B. The Labor Board claimed the right, under the Wagner Act, to force the officials of the Fansteel Corporation to re-employ their workers who had been dismissed after participating in a sit-down strike in February, 1937. Under the Wagner Act, and subject to the control of the Labor Board, Congress can regulate interstate commerce. This applied to the Fansteel Corporation. The decision of the Supreme Court that sit-down strikes are illegal abolishes finally this trouble-

Choral Program

The Choir of the Church of the Redeemer, under the direction of Ernest Willoughby, will give a program of Music at Baldwin School on Sunday, March 12, at 7.30 p. m. Church music will be represented by the following composers. Palestrina, Vittoria, Morley, Purcell, Bach, Handel, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Elgar and Stanford. There will also be madrigals by Farmer, Gibbons and Wilbye. Solos will be given by Miss Mary Earp and Mrs. Margaret Whitcroft. All students and members of the faculty are cordially invited to attend. No tickets necessary.

some yet effective practice which has been employed by labor in the United States for the past four years. Mr. Fenwick stressed the importance of this decision of the Supreme Court.

Abroad, Great Britain and France have recognized the Franco government in Spain. There was strong opposition to recognition in both countries, especially in France, but Daladier and Chamberlain carried their respective legislatures by a considerable majority. Chamberlain, however, has not said as yet whether Franco granted him the conditions which he sought in order to give Britain's approval to the new government, namely, that the German and Italian troops shall not be allowed to remain in Spain, that there shall be no political control allowed in Spain from the Germans and Italians and that Franco shall take no reprisals upon the Loyalists.

While Chamberlain is still trying to appease the dictators, he has also begun a strong program of armament. This presents somewhat of a question to Hitler, for the two policies do not seem compatible to him in themselves, and especially not to Germany's wel-

Executives Consider High School Graduate Most Likely to Succeed

People in Northeast Have More Faith in Degrees Than Westerners

Almost half of the nation's families believe a college man has the best chance for success—but executives, who do the most hiring, think the experienced high school graduate is more likely to succeed.

These beliefs were revealed by Fortune's latest survey of public opinion in its February issue.

The questions asked were: "Which do you think has a better chance of earning a living today—a high school graduate who has had four years of experience, or a man just out of college?" The replies were:

High school student.....	34.4%
College graduate	33.4
Depends on man and/or experience	14.8
Experienced man better at first, college man better later	9.7
College man gets the breaks regardless of merit.....	2.8
Don't know	4.9

"Thus one-third of the nation's families believe that the college man has the best chance for success," Fortune points out. "If the qualified answers are included—those to the effect that the college man will win in

Continues on Page Four

fare. Mr. Fenwick suggested that this idea concurred with that presented to Norman Angell in his new book, *Peace with the Dictators*. Mr. Angell suggests that the best method for the democracies to protect themselves for peace is to build up a strong army and then try to appease the dictators without having to revert to this force. The book is on reserve in the library.

PUBLIC OPINION

To the Editor of the News:

I disagree with your editorial about Big May Day, but you are absolutely right in suggesting that the question be discussed now while the class of 1939 is still in college. Faculty members and Seniors should write to the News about May Day for only they can tell how it affects the college itself. Meanwhile here are the preconceptions of a prospective senior:

I am afraid May Day has become too large, and will therefore have too much red tape, too much drilling, paper flowers and commercialism. I fear it will be so stereotyped that it will lack the "creative talent" and ingenuity on the part of the students that it must have had in the days when the tradition was started. We get more now from Freshman shows and spontaneous one-act plays. They may be less polished, but we learn more because we plan and write them.

Big May Day has the advantages and disadvantages of the tendency to absorb all other extra-curricular activities. I am afraid this will hurt the League and the political clubs, the Science, Camera and Philosophy clubs, the language clubs and the Lantern and the News, for these will have no function in the program. It will also hurt the Seniors studying for comprehensives. It will put Professors in the position of having to lower their standards or flunk people. In order to avoid these evils, May Day would have to be limited, and Juniors would have to assume the main responsibility.

Big May Day must become smaller and run the risk of being cruder than it was four years ago, or it must be abolished. I favor abolition or substituting something entirely different, because the public expects only bigger and better from Bryn Mawr. But we have reached the bursting point!

H. J. C., '40.

LIGON BREAKS RECORD AS SWARTHMORE WINS

Swarthmore, February 20.—The Swarthmore swimming team won a hard-fought victory against Bryn Mawr. The final score was 48 to 35, and although Bryn Mawr was on the short end of the tally, several records were broken. C. Ligon, '40, who broke the 40-yard backcrawl record in the Vassar meet, 31.2 seconds, bettered her time and brought it down to 28.4 seconds. The freestyle relay team, consisting of Waples, '42, Sturdevant, '40, Paige, '41, and Ligon, '40, also broke a record. The record was formerly 58.5 seconds and the new mark is 46.4 seconds. H. Link scored thirteen points for Bryn Mawr.

40-yard Freestyle: 1st, Maguire, Sw.; 2nd, Ligon, B. M.; 3rd, Starboard, Sw. Time 23.2 sec.

40-yard Breaststroke: Boal, B.M.; Herron, B.M.; Tappan, Sw. Time, 34.4 sec.

Diving: Watson, Sw.; Link, B.M.; Kirk, B.M.

40-yard Medley Relay: Won by Swarthmore. Time, 39.5 sec.

40-yard Backcrawl: Tappan, Sw.; Ligon, B.M.; Starboard, Sw. Time, 28.2 sec.

Side for Form: Link, B.M.; Watson, Sw.; Howard, Sw.

Crawl for Form: 1st, Link and Starboard; 3rd, Paige and Mayer.

Best for Form: Bullverman, Sw.; Baker, Sw.; McClellan, B. M.

80-yard Relay: Won by Swarthmore. Time, 43 sec.

The editor welcomes letters on timely topics from its subscribers—or others.

Resignation

The Bryn Mawr League announces with regret the resignation of Marion Gill, '40, as Secretary-Treasurer. In her place the board has elected Nancy Howard, '41.

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LIGHT UP A
CAMEL**



SMOKERS FIND:

CAMELS

**NEVER JANGLE
THE NERVES**

PUBLIC OPINION

To the Editor of *The College News*:

It delighted me to see that there is someone on the campus who is not too timid or indifferent to express an opinion contrary to the general one. H. M. H. will probably be branded as a Tory and a rabid reactionary trying to still free speech because of her attempted defense of patriotism and Christianity. She is unduly alarmed, I think, for I, too, thought this place was a hot-bed of atheism after two years, while two more convinced me that it was simply suffering from adolescence.

Of course, it is a bit shocking to an averagely religious and patriotic girl to find an entire Freshman English class given over to praise of strikers and agitators, to have the Bible called "pure propaganda" in that same class—more so, to have a professor in this supposedly tolerant college teach his students that Christ was non-existent, and Christianity stupid. It is also interesting to find Communist and Socialistic enterprises widely propagandized here when they appear to form a minority opinion outside our cloistered walls.

However, I think I've found the explanation. People in this institution have a reputation to keep up of being "different." One way to be "different" is to have odd religious and political opinions. It gives a certain distinction.

The writer of that letter, I know, believes in tolerance and free speech. But she made the mistake of taking Communist, Socialistic, Atheistic preaching seriously. People who want to turn our government into one that outlaws all strikes, and which controls all schools through a Board of Militant Atheists, can hardly be taken seriously by any advocate of democracy and free speech.

*See Article 131 of the new Soviet Constitution; also the December 9, 1932, issue of the Moscow Official Daily recommends that striking workers be "shot and shot and shot."

D. G. T.

To the Editor of the *News*:

Greetings to H. M. H., author of a letter printed in these columns last week, and a resounding Hell! Such a doughty champion of respectability deserves not only the fervent appreciation of the Bureau of Press Relations of "the Old Maids' College," but a truly resplendent red, white, and blue bouquet from Martin Dies. When one considers how many taxpayers' dollars Congress is forced to spend through the Dies Committee to ferret out nefarious tools of Moscow gold, surely the entire country, as well as the Bryn Mawr campus, owes a debt of gratitude to this patriot who volunteers her services in the cause of Americanism.

After all, the task of checking "unhealthy activities" on the campus should not be underestimated. With the shining example before us of the D. A. R.'s barring Marian Anderson, the great Negro singer, from Constitution Hall, we can scarcely do less than fire all the colored maids and porters who are beneath our roofs, not for a mere few hours, but week after week. Naturally, we want "America for Americans," so we should instantly purge our fair campus of those nests of foreign spies and agitators, the French and German houses. Such alien and un-American activities as Spanish, Italian, French, German, and even Latin and Greek courses, should be eliminated, with courses in Patriotism, Detection of Subversive Activities, and Military Discipline in their place.

The Glee Club and Choir really should cease singing music of Gilbert and Sullivan, Bach, Handel, Brahms, and other imported alien composers and sing only The Star Spangled Banner, the Battle Hymn of the Re-

High School Graduate
Most Likely to Succeed

Continued from Page Three

the long run, or that he will get the breaks even if he is worthless—then the potential male college market would derive from about 45 per cent of the nation's families.

"Theoretically this potential college market should exist regardless of the economic condition of the people giving the answers, because the boy who raises himself up from an environment of ignorance and poverty, works his way through college, and returns home with a cum laude and a mink coat for mamma, is a tradition.

"Actually, of course, it is mainly the upper income levels that count statistically as consumers of sheepskins. Although there is a great difference in the distribution of higher education among the various economic levels, there is an astonishing uniformity of opinion among them as to the value of college.

"By sex and age and size of place the differences are also small, and even by occupation, with some minor variations: Professional people favor college, but executives, who do the most hiring, give the high school student the best chance by an unqualified vote of 41.6 per cent, against 28.6 per cent for the college graduate.

"The one big difference shown in the breakdowns of answers is geographical: while the Northeast is the most inclined to believe that the callow A. B. has a passport to success, only 19.8 per cent of the people on the West Coast agree."

public, and an occasional army march. Not only the Young Communist League, but such dangerous organizations as the International Relations Club, the Industrial Group, and the atheistic Philosophy Club must be dissolved at once. May Day, a favorite holiday of Communists as well as an un-American English tradition, should be replaced by a military parade on Washington's Birthday.

I have, of course, only outlined a few of the numerous things to be done to make Bryn Mawr respectably loyal to God and country, for the campaign will be a long one. I suggest that H. M. H. invite Fritz Kuhn, Fuehrer of the Nazi Bund, to open the campaign. And why not have the Bund stage in Goodhart a repetition of its Madison Square Garden performance to raise the money?

JOY ROSENHEIM, '40.

To the Editor of the *College News*:

It was with amazement and horror that I read H. M. H.'s letter in last week's *News*. It will be indeed a sad day when intolerance, prejudice and regimentation come to Bryn Mawr. H. M. H. seems to desire that day's speedy advent. Far from being unhealthy, the activities she condemns, plus many others, are of incalculable therapeutic value in exercising the minds and creeds of the student body. Does H. M. H. really need to be reminded of freedom of speech, of the press, of assemblage, of creed? Does she not know that democracy is the present form of government, both without and within the confines of the campus?

And as for the shame of spinsterhood which she seems to regard as the *supremum malum*—far better that, in the name of liberality, than a high marriage rate and a notoriously narrow, bigoted, reactionary reputation throughout the land.

H. M. H. should not spend her time

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REQUIRED SUBJECTS

Interview with Miss Gilman of the French Department.

The language requirements, said Miss Gilman, affect two sorts of students. For certain majors a reading knowledge of at least two foreign languages is an absolute necessity because of the reference reading. In this case there can be no question as to the importance of the language requirements. There are other majors for whom this reference reading is not an absolute necessity, but even for these students a reading knowledge of at least two foreign languages is important from the point of view of general education.

We are all likely to come into circumstances when it is useful to read a foreign language, whether in a newspaper or on a signboard. Not to know a language in common use is cutting oneself off. It is, moreover, interesting to see differences between languages, and translation is liable to make one think about the meaning of words.

Miss Gilman, however, does not see why the student should not choose which languages she wishes to be examined in: that is, for one language, choose between French and German, and for the other, choose any she wants.

DANCERS' TRAINING,
TECHNIQUE, OUTLINED
BY MARTHA GRAHAM

Goodhart, February 22.—In a short interview immediately following her appearance, Martha Graham answered questions about her art, her technique and the activities of her group. Still in her heavy stage make-up, and wrapped in a thick black robe, she spoke with as much graciousness and fluency as if she had not been dancing almost constantly for over two hours.

Some of the girls in her group, she said, have been with her as long as six years. Others are only in their second season. All train every day for three to five hours, at one and a half hour stretches, excluding rehearsals.

Of all her dances, she considers the *Emancipation Episode* in *American Document* the most difficult to do, because its rhythms are so "broken, open and passionate." Air-rhythms, which look so hard to the layman, are actually the easiest for the dancer to do.

As for the difference between her own dancing and Doris Humphrey's, she said that she could feel the difference when she watched Miss Humphrey, but could not put it into exact words. She believes that they have a different technique in the use of their bodies, though both regard the body as "the universal tool," and both are primarily the "result of their time and age."

preaching intolerance. She should form her own organization to spread religion and national-anthem-singing—and then she should thank God for a college administration that will permit and enable her organization to exist without interference or control.

LUCILE SAUDER, '39.

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Rosenmont-Bryn Mawr, Pa.Early Editions of 'News'
Oppose Limited Cuts

Continued from Page One

description of a water polo battle: "H. Rice, '23, by twisting on her back with the ball over her head, slammed in five goals in a brilliant series of long throws of more than half the length of the pool."

The suffragette movement had wide repercussions, extending even to a phenomena known as the "Beauleas Club," whose theme song was:

"We could have rings on our fingers, and flowers from our beaux,
Marmona to ride in, and flaunt before our foes;

But we cast away all suitors—we do not want a hub,

We're the single, celibate, Beaulas Club, flub-jub."

Applicants for admission to this "organization" are severely cross-examined and the spirit of disdain stressed as the most important qualification. Admission is refused to applicants who correspond with men, receive gifts from them, or who cannot offer sufficient explanation for owning masculine photographs.

Soul-searching on the subject of Education was rife in the early '20s and blossoms particularly in 1924 when a series of editorials appear criticizing the "deadening routine" of college life. Students are found to spend their time alternately at movies and card games, or "grinding" feverishly for the next exam. Editors feel that education has been chopped into neat parcels to be consumed before each exam. We were also mildly startled to find the *News* remarking, on the subject of dissipation, "The busy scholar coming up from the stacks finds a poker game in progress within the very walls of the Library."

Later in the '20s a dawn of cynicism overcomes the *News* board. In commenting on a battle of utilitarian versus "pure" education then being waged between Princeton and Yale, the *News* says, "perhaps if we did attempt some of this radical and sacrilegious study of the practical, our wild and thoughtless generation—which is doomed to ruin the world anyway—might step into the traces with a little more idea of what it is all about. . . . But far be it from us to judge between Yale and Princeton." A later editorial begins "So we're still paragons of scholarship"—and follows out the idea.

Probably the thing that made us regret living in the stolid '30s most of all was a description of a terrifying Denbigh burglary. The *News* interviews a bystanding freshman, who relates how she heard screams late one night, and ran out into the hall where she saw, "a dark figure, a man with a hat pulled down over his eyes and with a steel instrument in his hand. I shrank into the shadow of the door, and he rushed by me down the stairs. He passed so close to me that I could distinctly smell the nicotine on his breath."

A Pembroke, always less emotional, witnessed the escape of the

IN THE BOOKSHOP
LENDING LIBRARY

Some Buried Caesar, by Rex Stout.

Some Buried Caesar has already appeared in the *American Magazine* under the title of *The Red Bull*. Those who read it there will remember that this is the case that forces the great Nero Wolfe to use all the ingenuity that has so recently been wasted on such puerile plots as *Too Many Cooks*. This time he has, as Sherlock Holmes would put it, a foeman worthy of his steel.

The first question Nero Wolfe is called upon to solve is whether a bull or a man killed the unpopular son of the local millionaire when he was found dead in the pasture. This is only the beginning of a series of problems that end with the discovery of another corpse, a secret engagement, a careless blackmailer and the falsification of a breeding certificate. In addition to all this, a youthful debutante of predatory instincts falls in love with Archie Goodwin. His struggles to escape her are even more entertaining than the unmasking of the murderer himself.

Nero Wolfe, by the way, seems to have been separated at last from his own particular house and furniture. This is the second book in which he appears without them. The change, on the whole, is for the better. It allows Rex Stout to introduce some charming country scenery and an excellent description of a typical state fair.

E. M. P.

CAST ANNOUNCED
FOR GONDOLIERS

The principals for the Glee Club's production of *The Gondoliers* have been announced as follows:

Gianetta Louise Allen, '42
Tessa Anne Updegraff, '42
Guisepppe Terry Ferrer, '40
Marco Camilla Riggs, '40
Don Alhambra Eleanor Emery, '40
The Duke of Plaza-Toro
Shirley Weadock, '40,
The Duchess of Plaza-Toro
Margot Dethier, '42
Casilda Mary Newberry, '40
Luiz Lorna Pottberg, '39
Antonio Peggy Long, '40

villain, and remarks, "I wanted to jump out the window to help, but Self-Government regulations prevented. My theory is that the man was hiding in the bushes under my window, so I couldn't have gotten out anyway."

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CURRENT EVENTS

(Gleaned from Mr. Fenwick)
Common Room, March 7.—At his weekly Current Events Mr. Fenwick began by commenting on Mrs. Roosevelt's protest against the refusal of the D.A.R. to permit the talented Negro contralto, Marion Anderson, to sing in Constitution Hall. The rumpus was caused on the principle involved, and the First Lady registered her protest by resigning from the organization, and explaining in her newspaper column "My Day" that she had done so for moral reasons.

Having cited this as an instance of the American feeling for the necessity of the equality of races, Mr. Fenwick went on to outline the celebration held in Washington on March 4 as a counter demonstration to the Nazi Bund rally. The occasion was the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the scheduled first meeting of the first United States Congress on March 4, 1789. Speeches made by the President, Chief Justice and others emphasized the necessity of a stand by the United States against Fascism and other isms that deny freedom of religion and race.

The celebration was followed up by a powerful newspaper statement by Henry L. Stimson advocating an extended Monroe Doctrine to keep Europe at home. Mr. Fenwick approved Mr. Stimson's statement that the United States cannot limit her self-defense to the Western Hemisphere and her own boundaries. Mr. Stimson denounced dictatorships in the modern sense as destroying by education the evolution that people have gone through to make them able to have democracies. Children brought up under those regimes will be unable to recognize any but the rule of power when they become adult, and it will become impossible for any remaining democracies as the United States to deal with them peaceably. Hence if the United States is to keep her freedom of democracy, Mr. Stimson feels it is imperative for her to adopt a policy of boycotting the aggressor in foreign wars.

Turning to foreign affairs, Mr. Fenwick mentioned the election of the new Pope, and the difficulty of the task before him. Mr. Fenwick considered it significant that the pontiff should advocate the united efforts of all creeds of the Christian religion in a concerted effort for peace.

In outlining the extremely difficult position of England in respect to Palestine, Mr. Fenwick said that he was afraid that the proposed independent state with an Arab majority and Jewish minority was the only solution, although it seemed unfair to the Jews. He explained that England must remain on good terms with the Mohammedans whose states line her passage to India.

In closing Mr. Fenwick commented very briefly on recent revolts in Madrid, and the dispatch of Pepin, Franco's military teacher, to Madrid from France in an effort to sway the Generalissimo from Italy and Germany.

League Meeting Probes Phases of Social Work

Continued from Page One

important in filling in gaps in their social activities.

Miss Plymire of the Family Society in Philadelphia related to the Recreation Group, as a typical problem, the story of one family in which emotional entanglements were more important than economic disorders. This is often the case and is usually solved by individual treatment given to the family by a case worker.

Mr. Schmitt, of the Delaware County Recreation Department, stressed the fact that he felt recreation was necessary for all social levels. You have to drive toward a general plan

JOBS AS CHAPERONES OPEN TO BRYN MAWR

Alison Raymond, '38, who has organized an agency for chaperoning visitors to the New York World's Fair, will be at college March 20 to interview those who are interested in doing this type of work next summer. Appointments with Miss Raymond may be made through Mrs. Crenshaw.

Qualifications include a thorough knowledge of New York, and if possible the ability to speak foreign languages. The work is expected to be strenuous as the agency must constantly keep in touch with hotels, steamship lines, and consuls' offices. A large proportion of the clientele will be between fifteen and twenty-one years of age.

College students who plan to come to the Fair and would like to work for a short period of time to defray expenses should also sign for an appointment. The work promises to provide a certain amount of recreation as the chaperones will have ample opportunity to visit the Fair and go to the theatre.

of accomplishment rather than one specific objective. Organized play was first justified as medicine, then as a way of keeping the young out of mischief. Now its fundamental importance is in its relation to child growth and development. It builds character while the child is young; therefore, it is necessary that those who plan recreation should not be dominated by love of one particular sport or activity. To be beneficial, recreation must be well-balanced.

The Blind School has many surprising elements among which are physical education and college degrees. Physical education is very important, especially swimming and wrestling which give the blind confidence in their own ability to move about. The Overbrook School is for children from 4 to college age. Many go on to college where they are helped by readers who are paid by the State. At Overbrook there is no money for readers and so they depend on volunteers. Miss McCloud and Miss Brennan suggested that Bryn Mawr girls might do some work in transcribing books into Braille or working with campfire groups. The school emphasizes the problem of helping the blind to find some means of making themselves independent.

The three groups came together for tea and reports of the various discussions. General discussion of the problem of helping people to fit into groups closed the conference.

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Fritz Kurzweil, Austrian Pianist, Appears Here

Continued from Page One

seemed to be in his element. His technique brought out their merits without making them sound oppressively difficult. The Chopin D flat major Prelude, the least pretentious of the group, was in many ways the most beautiful. Cortot calls it the Dream of the Scaffold because of the lullaby quality of the beginning and end, the intensity of the middle section. The more ornate F sharp Nocturne called for a mastery of the rubato style of which Dr. Kurzweil is fully capable. Two Etudes, A flat major and C sharp minor were entirely different. The first one Schumann likened to an Aeolian harp which the artist plays, making the fundamental tone and the upper voice audible through the embellishments, and the second reminds another critic of a duet between voice and cello, the lower part particularly stressed.

Three more composers of a later school ended the program. Debussy's "Cathedrale Engloutie" wove its net of sound around us, made us feel the immensity of the cathedral and the depth of the shimmering water. Ravel's "Jeux d'eau," more pictorial than impressionistic, painted faithfully the pattering of fountains. Prokofiev provided a most amusing finish with his "Suggestions Diaboliques." The abrupt and vigorous little groups of notes made the music fairly shiver on the piano.

In response to enthusiastic applause Dr. Kurzweil played an Etude by Scriabin, an early work still Chopinesque in heritage, far from the disturbing trends of later works, and most enjoyable. As his name had led us to hope, Dr. Kurzweil gave us an

Swimming Team Ends Season With Victory

Penn. Loses 50 to 34 While Setting Two New Records For B. M. Pool

Gymnasium, March 6.—The Bryn Mawr swimming team ended its season by defeating the University of Pennsylvania, 50 to 34. Several records were broken in the course of the meet. The 40-yard freestyle record of 23.3 seconds set by C. Ligon last year, was broken by P. Evans, of the U. of P. The new mark is 22.6 seconds. The backcrawl record, which was 28.2 seconds, is now 27.2 seconds by virtue of Allison's (U. of P.) fine swimming. The Bryn Mawr 80-yard relay smashed its own record and brought the time down to 49.3 seconds.

40-yard Freestyle: Evans, University of Pennsylvania; Ligon, Bryn Mawr; Williams, U. of P. Time: 22.3 seconds.

Side for Form: Link, B.M.; Tie for second, Miller and Crozi.

40-yard Breaststroke: Boal, Heron, Allison, U. of P. Time: 33.0.

Crawl for Form: Paige, Link, Karcher, U. of P.

Backcrawl: Allison, U. of P.; Gamble, B.M.; Stebbacher, U. of P. Time: 27.2.

Diving: Link, Rebninger, Cleaver, U. of P.

Medley Relay: Won by U. of P. Time: 43.4.

Breast for Form: MacEwan, U. of P.; tie for second, McClenan, B.M., and Karcher, U. of P.

Freestyle Relay: Won by Bryn Mawr. Time: 49.3 seconds.

extremely entertaining afternoon.

L. H.

LEAGUE SQUARE DANCE DRAWS HEARTY CROWD

Gymnasium, March 4.—The League square dance approached a state of equality of the sexes by importations, Bryn Mawr and Haverford students, who danced until they dropped. There were just enough people to make a ring that missed the orchestra and the walls, exactly the right number for a square dance.

As at most Bryn Mawr square dances, Christian Sanderson's orchestra provided waltzes and folk music, while Jesse Slingluff called the figures. In one dance, locally called the *Emphasize*, the most sturdy maidens could not keep their feet on the floor, such was the centrifugal force. The finale was a ring-around-the-rosy that suddenly degenerated into a hot oven.

More publicity might have brought more people from Bryn Mawr to the party. This would have simplified the problem of changing partners, and bought more meals for the Summer Camp. For a nice country party, however, the arrangements were ideal.

The editor welcomes letters on timely topics from its subscribers—or others.

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SOME FORTUNATE girl in a limited group of the leading women's colleges will be awarded a complete solid silver service of 100 pieces—and it can easily be YOU! It's as simple as writing home for money. Nothing to buy. Just write a couple of sentences telling your reasons for selecting, as your first choice in sterling silver, one of the ten Reed & Barton patterns shown.

The 100-piece sterling service will be in the pattern chosen by the winner and will be awarded in a genuine mahogany silver and linen chest. In addition, a lovely set of 8 Sterling Silver Coffee Spoons by Reed & Barton will go to the writer of the best statement in each of the colleges. Don't lose any time in going after these silver treasures. Read the simple rules, study the ten beautiful Reed & Barton patterns, then mail your entry today.

Prizes The major prize will be a chest and 100-piece sterling silver service in the Reed & Barton pattern chosen by the winner in her entry. Included will be a genuine mahogany Sheraton silver and linen chest, 24 teaspoons, 12 luncheon forks, 12 luncheon knives, 12 individual salad forks, 12 butter spreaders, 12 oyster forks, 12 cream soup spoons, 2 tablespoons, 1 butter knife and 1 sugar spoon. In addition, the best entry from each college will be awarded a set of 8 Reed & Barton Sterling Silver Coffee Spoons with gold plated bowls and sculptured handles, each representing a different flower.

CONTEST RULES: Undergraduates of the leading women's colleges included in the Reed & Barton Silver Chest Contest should carefully study the 10 Reed & Barton patterns from which a selection is to be made. Although it is not required, it will help you to examine actual pieces of the silver at your jeweler's. When you have made your selection, put the name of your college at the top of a sheet of paper, then your own name and your home address. Put the reasons for your choice in one or more sentences, totaling not more than 50 words. Neatness counts but fancy writing or presentation does not. Mail your entry as soon as possible to Contest Manager, Reed & Barton, Taunton, Mass. It must be postmarked not later than midnight, April 14, 1939. The decision of the judges is final and results will be published in this paper around the middle of May.

New Book Shelf Opened
By International Club

Collection Focused Upon World
Policies and Conflicts

The International Relations Club has opened a special shelf in the New Book Room, to provide accurate and timely information on international affairs. The collection at present consists of ten books and a quantity of such pamphlets as *The Peace Digest* and *The Campus: A Fortress of Democracy*.

The selected books cover almost every aspect of the present world crisis. They include a new edition of the *Federalist; Peace and Rearmament*, a collection of the most important recent speeches and discussions pro and con, compiled by Julia Johnson; and *Union Now*, a "proposal for a federal union of the leading democracies," by C. K. Streit. *Czechs and Germans*, by Elizabeth Wisemann, analyses the historical background of the Sudeten problem, bringing her discussion down to the annexation of Austria. In *Government in Fascist Italy*, H. Arthur Steiner defines the nature of Mussolini's power.

T. A. Bisson's *Japan in China* traces the events leading up to the conflict, describes its current development and forecasts its probable future trend. In *The Mediterranean in Politics* Elizabeth Monroe makes a survey of the motives determining the policies of Italy, England and France. She also describes the situation of the three lesser powers: Turkey, Egypt and Spain.

Cl de Eagleton's *Analysis of the Problem of War* attempts "to think through current shallow schemes back to fundamental American principles." W. E. Rappard's broader *Crisis of Democracy* is an analysis that traces the rise of democracy in the nineteenth century, the triumph of the Wilsonian variety at the end of the war and the latter's final downfall, with a discussion of its probable future.

In *Our Trade With Britain* Percy Wells Bidwell examines American and English commercial policies, past and present, analyses the trade between the two countries and suggests the bases for a reciprocal tariff agreement.

A. S. U. Urges Support
For Social Legislation

Continued from Page One

legislation in this country. The Roll Call outlines general topics for discussion including the presence of illiteracy, the irregularity of educational opportunity, the threat to civil liberties and to freedom of worship and inadequate medical care. Such conditions are the concern of students and educators throughout the country and they must be conscientiously dealt with if American democracy is to prove its ability as a vital form of government.

The signing of this Roll Call is an expression of the individual's realization that our established legislative machinery through active support and suggestion can improve such conditions. Already leading university presidents have endorsed the Roll Call as a worthy effort; Miss Park and 15 faculty members have done so at Bryn Mawr and although the A. S. U. plans to continue reaching the faculty the Roll Call is this week to be circulated among the undergraduate body.

I. R. C. Elections
The International Relations Club takes pleasure in announcing the election of Joy Rosenheim, '40, as president, and Lilian Seidler, '40, as secretary.

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EXCHANGES

We perused our exchange newspapers with attention this week, and have discovered an interesting parallel between the *Swarthmore Phoenix* and the *College News*. An article in last week's issue shows the reactions of the Swarthmore faculty to Professor Bridgman's manifesto against totalitarian visitors. Among the opinions quoted, we have selected two. First, Professor Creighton says, "I endorse Professor Bridgman's action wholeheartedly because it is a forceful expression of American scientists' dislike of the totalitarian spirit and of their disapproval of the present status of scientific teaching and research in these countries. Moreover a general refusal of admission to our scientific laboratories may prevent dictator nations acquiring important technical information."

In opposition to this point of view, Professor Newman says, "Professor Bridgman's statement defeats its own purpose. First, it is directed against individuals. It will not be the totalitarian governments which will suffer but individual scientists of those lands, individuals to whom we must look for any betterment of conditions in the future. Second, we cannot remedy their desertion of the cause of intellectual integrity by violating it ourselves. Whatever one may have felt about the Akademiker, of the German universities, he was truer to his tradition of freedom during the difficult war and post-war years than were any of his fellows in this country. Today we respect him for it. Had we not better keep alive that spirit of freedom and honesty even when we regret bitterly its passing in other countries?"

Basketball Team Downs
Beaver in Second Half

Bryn Mawr Wins Easily, 23 to 11;
Waples is High Scorer

Gymnasium, Saturday, March 4.—The Bryn Mawr basketball team defeated Beaver in a fast game, 23 to 14. At the end of the half, the score was only 7-4, but during the second half both teams picked up points with Bryn Mawr on the long end. Chris Waples, '42, was high scorer of the day by virtue of her 11 points.
Bryn Mawr
Squibb f. Houston
Waples f. Potten
Norris f. Williston
M. Meigs g. Potts
Ferrer g. Jeffers
Martin g. Cunningham
No substitutions.
Points—Bryn Mawr: Squibb, 7; Waples, 11; Norris, 5. Beaver: Houston, 6; Potten, 2; Williston, 7.

The second team also won its game with a 37-29 score. J. Meyer, '42 scored 25 points for Bryn Mawr. Sarah Meigs, varsity captain, scored 10 points, and Lewis, two—



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PHILOSOPHY CLUB HEARS
PAPER ON CATEGORIES

Common Room, March 3.—At a meeting of the Philosophy Club, Bertha Goldstein, '38, read part of her paper on the *Categories*. She traced the position of the categories in the philosophies of Aristotle, Kant and Hegel.

The main subject of the paper, Miss Goldstein said, treated the relation of these ideas to those of the modern philosopher, Samuel Alexander, but since none of the undergraduates have studied the works of this man, Miss Goldstein confined herself to the uncontroversial exposition of the various approaches of the famous philosophers.

'News' Editor Analyzes
Big May Day of 1924

Continued from Page Two
ing the nearness of the final examinations, there would be the possibility of postponing it until the following Saturday if the weather demanded. "Such are the outlines of one scheme for simplifying May Day. If such a plan could be formulated, and there seems no reason why it could not be done by those who have taken an active part in this May Day, the present students could pass it down to those of four years hence with the weight of experience behind it. For what we all desire, indeed, is to preserve the freshness, the charm, the joyous spontaneity, as well as the traditional beauty of our Bryn Mawr May Day."

The editor welcomes letters on timely topics from its subscribers—or others.

Science Club Hears
Talk on Descartes

Continued from Page One

Here Miss Lehr noted that such explicit insistence upon a definition which is today wholly obvious implied some novelty in this concept for Descartes' time. That this is either an original or a very early use of this form is further borne out when we see that before writing any equations in symbolic form he states them verbally.

With the aid of equations, Descartes proceeded to classify geometrical constructions by similarity of form in their equations. He thus unified processes that had always before been held separate. It must be remembered that Descartes was working throughout in terms of lines rather than algebra. Here the development of the den of negative numbers as opposite directions along a line began to appear. In extracting the roots of quadratics, Descartes recognized three types in the forms of the original equations. There were two types that had one "true" root and one "false," and one that had both roots "true." He made no mention of quadratics

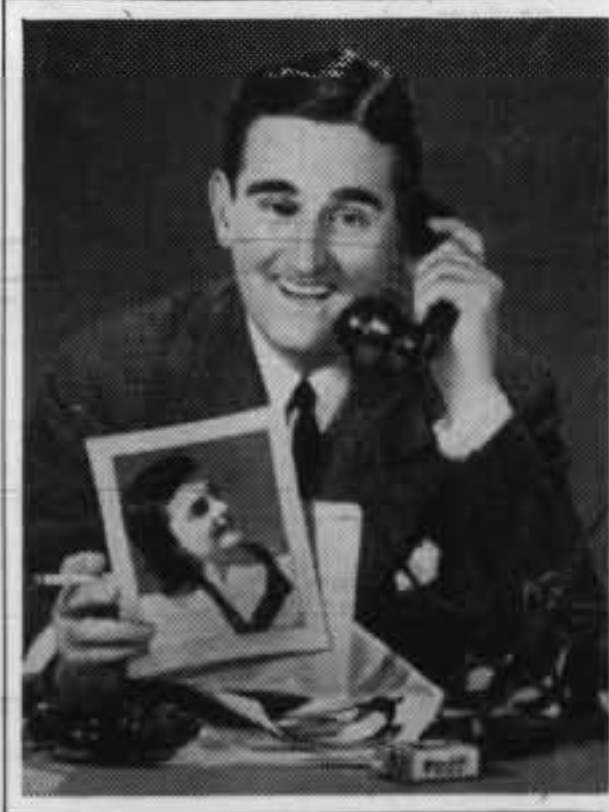
that we know to have two negative roots. Similarly Descartes' contemporary, Cardano, had come upon the idea of imaginary numbers but, seeing no significance in the root of minus one, had rejected it. Well towards the middle of the essay, talking of an equation with one true root he explains that the other, which is "less than nothing," is drawn in the opposite direction. Here is a substantial hint of the concept we have come to use. Descartes' final step towards a comprehension of negative numbers came when he saw that it was equally important to investigate the "false" roots of an equation as the "true."

Incidental to this development, Miss Lehr showed that in Descartes' explicit identification of *aa* with *a-squared* there was implied a novelty for his time of this notation also. In subsequent parts of the work he reverts to the older form.

Before the talk Miss Lehr and Mr. Forbes of the mathematics department had dinner in Denbigh with members of the Science Club. The lecture was followed by coffee for the club and those members of the faculty who attended.

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